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A Construct Validity Inquiry of the Mosak-Shulman Theory of Neurosis

Maria Pappas Nikolas

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A CONSTRUCT VALIDITY INQUIRY OF
THE MOSAK-SHULMAN THEORY OF NEUROSIS

by

Maria Pappas Nikolas

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of Loyola University of Chicago in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

1977

200

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ABSTRACT

CONSTRUCT VALIDITY INQUIRY OF THE MOSAK-SHULMAN THEORY OF NEUROSIS

The purpose of this study is an empirical validation of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, that is, that Adlerian central themes or typologies and APA diagnostic categories of neuroses are related. Four null hypotheses were tested:

Null Hypothesis I: Subjects classified as Paranoid personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology as hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.

Null Hypothesis II: Subjects classified as Antisocial personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology as hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.

Null Hypothesis III: Subjects classified as Hysterical neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology as hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.

Null Hypothesis IV: Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology as hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.

The records of a private clinical and counseling psychology practice were used as the data source. A sample of 100 cases were chosen at random from 250 case histories. The first set of Adlerian judges independently categorized each subject by APA classification with consensus being found in 85% of the cases. Four APA categories, Paranoid personality, Antisocial personality, Hysterical neurosis and Anxiety neurosis were chosen for further investigation.

A second set of Adlerian judges rated ten subjects for each of the four APA categories. For each null hypothesis interjudge reliability was first computed via the Kendall coefficient of concordance. The entire set of ratings was investigated via the Winer procedure for combining several independent testings of the same null hypothesis.

The first testing of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis except for the Hysterical neurosis category confirmed the interrelationship between APA diagnostic categories and Adlerian themes or typologies. This suggests that further research should be conducted with larger populations and specific age groups.

Since school counselors are being certified through Adlerian training programs, then the relevance of Adlerian theory to other counseling theories is necessary for their own theoretical and practical application in their work. All clients see their respective counselor because they perceive themselves as having subjective distress or uncomfortability in daily living from which the client desires relief. An individual's subjective distress is classified as a state of neurosis.

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To Drs. John Eddy, Judy Mayo, John Russell and Frank Slaymaker, a special thank you for their technical assistance.

To my judges Juliet Cavadas, Sadie Dreikurs, Jo-Anne Hahn, Robert Powers and Manford Sonstegard my gratitude is extended for their friendship and technical assistance.

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To my beloved parents, Ted and Irene Pappas, and my father-in-law, Theodore J. Nikolas, "euharisto" for their belief in me which sustained me throughout my studies.

To my courageous and loving husband, Chris T. Nikolas, whose patience and confidence in me strengthened me during this task, I am forever appreciative and grateful.

VITA

The author, Maria Pappas Nikolas, is the daughter of Ted John Papadakis Pappas and Irene Marie Torges Terezakis Pappas. She was born June 7, 1949 in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Her elementary and secondary education was completed in the public school system of Wheeling, West Virginia where she graduated from Warwood high school in 1967.

In September 1967 she entered West Liberty State College, West Liberty, West Virginia, and in June of 1970 received her degree of Bachelor of Arts with a major in Sociology. She completed her master's degree in 1972 at West Virginia University, Wheeling, West Virginia, in Counseling and Guidance.

In 1972 she began working as a therapist in private practice. In 1976 she was appointed Professor of Human Relations at Governor's State University.

She has served as lecturer and consultant to schools and social organizations in the United States and abroad. She is a member of the international Adlerian summer school faculty and has taught in Holland, Greece and Austria.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Adler considered themes or typologies to be conceptual devices which make understandable the similarities of individuals.¹ One of Adler's outstanding abilities, as can be noted in Problems in Neurosis,² was his characterization of individuals by central themes or typologies. While there are many elements in any life style, individuals may be described in terms of a central theme or typology. Mosak and Shulman suggest eight themes or typologies: (1) getter, (2) controller, (3) driver, (4) to be good, perfect and right, (5) martyr or victim, (6) "aginner," (7) feeling avoider and (8) excitement seeker.³

The chief characteristic of the neurosis is anxiety and it may be either expressed directly or felt. Generally it is experienced as subjective distress or uncomfotability in daily living from which the client desires relief.⁴ The

¹Alfred Adler, Problems of Neurosis (New York: Harper & Row, 1964), p. 9.

²Ibid., p. 10.

³Harold Mosak, "The Interrelatedness of the Neurosis Through Central Themes," Journal of Individual Psychology, 1968, Vol. 30, pp. 67-70.

⁴American Psychiatric Association, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1968), p. 39.

use of Early Recollections (ER) is one of many projective techniques assessing the dynamics of an individual's personality. The main purpose for using ER is to understand the client's subjective distress which justifies his or her approach and outlook on life at the time when he or she reports it.⁵

Research with ER has been sporadic during the last fifty years. ER as a projective technique have been used by both Freudian and Adlerian psychologists; however, they are viewed by each school of thought in different ways. Currently, in spite of the fact that knowledge about ER have been available for nearly half a century, the technique is not widely used. Resistance to its employment can be linked to the classic work of Freud, Psychopathology of Everyday Life.⁶ ER in this account were viewed as compromise formations concealing more traumatic material. They emphasized repressions, condensations and displacements which transform unconscious latent content to manifest content; thus, the term "screen memory"⁷ was coined by Freud. Training in Freudian analysis traditionally has implied an extensive number of years; consequently, the interpretation of ER as viewed by Freudians was laid to rest either in the hands of

⁵Ibid., p. 30.

⁶Sigmund Freud, Psychopathology of Everyday Life (New York: Mentor Books, 1951), p. 32.

⁷Ibid., p. 35.

a "select" few or disregarded by other schools of thought because of its "grave" complexity.

Adler gave no attention to uncovering unconscious latent content. The ER was seen as revealing, not as concealing, and as one of the most important of all psychological expressions.⁸ Memories for an individual are reminders that one carries with him; they are selections from an incalculable number of experiences which an individual encounters during his lifetime. He chooses, however, to remember those which are consistent with his current frame of reference. The memories are his "story of life"⁹ which he repeats to himself to comfort, to warn or to prepare himself by means of the past to meet current situations in life. Interpretation of ER by the trained clinician may distinguish the client's subjective distress and conflicts.

These conflicts can be found in the various disorders of personality and the neurosis. For the purpose of this study, the following four will be considered: (1) Paranoid personality, (2) Antisocial personality, (3) Hysterical neurosis and (4) Anxiety neurosis. Mosak and Shulman have hypothesized that central themes or typologies are

⁸Harold Mosak, "Early Recollections as a Projective Technique," Journal of Projective Techniques, 1958, Vol. 22, pp. 302-311.

⁹Alfred Adler, What Life Should Mean to You (New York: Putnam and Sons, 1931), p. 73.

distinguishable in each of the above American Psychiatric diagnostic categories.¹⁰

Since school counselors are being certified through Adlerian training programs, then the relevance of Adlerian theory to other counseling theories is necessary for their own theoretical and practical application in their work. All clients see their respective counselor because they perceive themselves as having subjective distress or uncomfortability in daily living from which the client desires relief. An individual's subjective distress is classified as a state of neurosis. Therefore, studies which help a counselor to clarify his or her own theory by receiving empirical validation with another theory or theories broadens his philosophical outlook and may help to substantiate his or her theoretical application to practice.

The APA Diagnostic Manual is divided into two sections. The first section is the neuroses which defines the various categories in which individuals may be classified who are experiencing subjective distress in daily living. The second section is the psychoses which defines the various categories in which individuals may be classified who are experiencing clinical psychopathology and are under medical treatment. It is the neuroses section with which this study is concerned.

¹⁰Mosak, "The Interrelatedness of Neurosis Through Central Themes," 1968, pp. 67-70.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this investigation is an empirical validation of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, that is, that Adlerian central themes or typologies and APA diagnostic categories of neuroses are related.¹¹

Mosak and Shulman¹² suggested that American Psychiatric Association (APA) diagnostic categories¹³ of neurosis are directly related to Adlerian themes or typologies. The Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, however, has not been investigated. Thus, the intent of this study is to validate the interrelationship between four APA diagnostic categories, namely, Paranoid personality, Antisocial personality, Hysterical neurosis and Anxiety neurosis and the eight Adlerian themes or typologies hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman, i.e., (1) getter, (2) controller, (3) driver, (4) to be good, perfect and right, (5) martyr or victim, (6) "aginner," (7) feeling avoider and (8) excitement seeker.¹⁴

Research Hypotheses

Subjects classified via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit the Adlerian themes or typologies hypothesized by

¹¹Ibid., p. 67.

¹²Ibid., p. 68.

¹³American Psychiatric Association, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 1968, pp. 39-44.

¹⁴Mosak, "The Interrelatedness of Neurosis Through Central Themes," 1968, p. 68.

Mosak and Shulman.

1. Subjects classified as Paranoid personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit controller, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim and "aginner," rather than getter, driver, feeling avoider and excitement seeker, according to the Adlerian themes or typologies hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.¹⁵

2. Subjects classified as Antisocial personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit getter, "aginner" and excitement seeker, rather than controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim and feeling avoider, according to the Adlerian themes or typologies hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.¹⁶

3. Subjects classified as Hysterical neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit getter and feeling avoider, rather than controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim, "aginner" and excitement seeker, according to the Adlerian themes or typologies hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.¹⁷

4. Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, rather than getter, martyr or victim, "aginner," feeling avoider and excitement seeker,

¹⁵Ibid., p. 68.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 68.

¹⁷Ibid., p. 68.

according to the Adlerian themes or typologies hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.¹⁸

Null Hypotheses

Subjects classified via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology as hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.¹⁹

1. Subjects classified as Paranoid personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.²⁰

2. Subjects classified as Antisocial personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.²¹

3. Subjects classified as Hysterical neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.²²

4. Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.²³

¹⁸Ibid., p. 68.

¹⁹Ibid., p. 68.

²⁰Ibid., p. 68.

²¹Ibid., p. 68.

²²Ibid., p. 68.

²³Ibid., p. 68.

Definitions

Adlerian themes or typologies:

1. Getter

"The 'getter' exploits and manipulates life and others by actively or passively putting others into his service. He tends to view life as unfair for denying him that to which he feels entitled. He may employ charm, shyness, temper or intimidation as methods of operation. He is insatiable in getting." 24

2. Controller

"The 'controller' is either a person who wishes to control life or one who wishes to ensure that life will not control him. He generally dislikes surprises, controls his spontaneity and hides his feelings since all of these may lessen his control. As substitutes, he favors intellectualism, rightness, orderliness and neatness. With his godlike striving for perfection he depreciates others." 25

3. Driver

"The 'driver' is the man in motion. His overconscientiousness and his dedication to his goals rarely permit him to rest. He acts as if he wants to have 'it' (whatever 'it' may be) completed on the day he dies. Underneath he nurses a fear that he is 'nothing' and his overt, over-ambitious behavior is counterphobic." 26

²⁴Harold Mosak, "The Life Style," Techniques for Behavior Change (Springfield: C. C. Thomas, 1971), p. 78.

²⁵Ibid., p. 78.

²⁶Ibid., p. 78.

4. Good, Perfect or Right

Good

"The person who needs to be 'good' prefers to live by a higher moral standard than his contemporaries. Sometimes these standards are higher than God's, since he acts as if God will forgive trespasses that he, himself, cannot. This goodness may serve as an instrument for moral superiority so that he may not only elevate himself over others but may actually discourage the inferior person, a frequent device of the 'model child' or the alcoholic's wife." 27

Perfect

"The person who needs to be 'perfect' may refuse to enter a life arena where he will not be seen as the 'center' or 'best.' He may devote himself to socially nonconstructive endeavors--achieving the record for number of days of underground burial. If he cannot attain superiority through being first or best, he often settles for being worst or last." 28

Right

"The person who needs to be 'right' elevates himself over others whom he arranges to perceive as being wrong. He scrupulously avoids error. Should he be caught in error, he rationalizes that others are even more wrong than he. He treats right and wrong as if they were the only important issues in a situation and cannot tolerate ambiguity or an absence of guidelines." 29

²⁷Ibid., p. 79.

²⁸Ibid., p. 78.

²⁹Ibid., p. 78.

5. Martyr or Victim

Martyr

"The 'martyr' is, in some respects, similar to the victim. The martyr also suffers, but whereas the victim merely 'dies,' the martyr dies for a cause or for principle. His goal is the attainment of nobility, and his vocation is that of 'injustice collector.' Some martyrs advertise their suffering to an unconcerned audience, thus accusing them of further injustice; others enhance their nobility by silently enduring and suffering." 30

Victim

"Everything befalls the 'victim.' Innocently or actively he pursues the vocation of 'disaster chaser.' Associated characteristics may be a feeling of nobility, self-pity, resignation or proneness to accident. Secondarily, he may seek the sympathy and pity of others." 31

6. "Aginner"

"The 'aginner' opposes everything life demands or expects of him and rarely possesses a positive program in which he stands for something. He only knows he is against the wishes or policies of others. He may behave passively, not openly opposing but merely circumventing the demands of others." 32

7. Feeling Avoider

"The person who avoids feeling may fear his own spontaneity which might move him in directions for which he is not preplanned. He holds the conviction that man is a rational being and that reason can solve all problems. He lacks social presence and feels comfortable only in those situations where intellectual expression is prized. His most valued techniques are logic, rationalization, intellectualism and 'talking a good game.'" 33

³⁰Ibid., p. 79.

³¹Ibid., p. 79.

³²Ibid., p. 79.

³³Ibid., pp. 79-80.

8. Excitement Seeker

"The 'excitement seeker' despises routine and repetitive activities, seeks novel experiences and revels in commotion. When life becomes dull, he stimulates or provokes it in order to create excitement. He requires the presence of other people and often places himself in a league with others on whom he can rely to assist him in his search for excitement through fears, rumination or masturbation." 34

APA Definitions

1. Antisocial Personality

"This term is reserved for individuals who are basically unsocialized and whose behavior pattern brings them repeatedly into conflict with society. They are incapable of significant loyalty to individuals, groups, or social values. They are grossly selfish, callous, irresponsible, impulsive, and unable to feel guilt or to learn from experience and punishment. Frustration tolerance is low. They tend to blame others or offer plausible rationalizations for their behavior. A mere history of repeated legal or social offenses is not sufficient to justify this diagnosis." 35

2. Anxiety Neurosis

"This neurosis is characterized by anxious over-concern extending to panic and frequently associated with somatic symptoms. Unlike Phobic Neurosis, anxiety may occur under any circumstances and is not restricted to specific situations or objects. This disorder must be distinguished from normal apprehension or fear, which occurs in realistically dangerous situations." 36

³⁴Ibid., p. 80.

³⁵American Psychiatric Association, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 1968, p. 43.

³⁶Ibid., p. 39.

3. Depressive Neurosis

"This disorder is manifested by an excessive reaction of depression due to an internal conflict or to an identifiable event such as loss of a love object or cherished possession. It is to be distinguished from Involuntary melancholia and Manic-depressive illness." 37

4. Hysterical Neurosis

"This neurosis is characterized by an involuntary psychogenic loss or disorder of function. Symptoms characteristically begin and end suddenly in emotionally charged situations and are symbolic of the underlying conflicts. Often they can be modified by suggestion alone." 38

5. Emotional Instability Reaction

"These behavior patterns are characterized by excitability, emotional instability, over-reactivity and self-dramatization. This self-dramatization is always attention-seeking and often seductive, whether or not the patient is aware of its purpose. These personalities are also immature, self-centered, often vain and usually dependent on others." 39

³⁷Ibid., p. 40.

³⁸Ibid., p. 39.

³⁹Ibid., p. 43.

6. Obsessive Compulsive Neurosis

"This disorder is characterized by the persistent intrusion of unwanted thoughts, urges or actions that the patient is unable to stop. The thoughts may consist of single words or ideas, ruminations or trains of thought often perceived by the patient as nonsensical. The actions vary from simple movement to complex rituals such as repeated handwashing. Anxiety and distress are often present either if the patient is prevented from completing his compulsive ritual or if he is concerned about being unable to control himself."⁴⁰

7. Paranoid Personality

"This behavioral pattern is characterized by hypersensitivity, rigidity, unwarranted suspicion, jealousy, envy, excessive self-importance and a tendency to blame others and ascribe evil motives to them. These characteristics often interfere with the patient's ability to maintain satisfactory interpersonal relations. Of course, the presence of suspicion itself does not justify this diagnosis, since the suspicion may be warranted in some instances." ⁴¹

8. Passive-Aggressive Personality

"This behavior pattern is characterized by both passivity and aggressiveness. The aggressiveness may be expressed passively, for example, by obstructionism, pouting, procrastination, intentional inefficiency or stubbornness. This behavior commonly reflects hostility which the individual feels he dare not express openly. Often the behavior is one expression of the patient's resentment at failing to find gratification in a relationship with an individual or institution upon which he is over-dependent." ⁴²

⁴⁰Ibid., p. 43.

⁴¹Ibid., p. 42.

⁴²Ibid., p. 43.

Limitations

1. Because the sample was drawn from the records of a private clinical and counseling psychology practice, the sample may be unique to locality and socio-economic status.

2. Because four APA categories were investigated, the findings of this study do not generalize to other APA categories, namely, Depressive neurosis, Emotional Instability Reaction, Obsessive Compulsive neurosis and Passive-Aggressive personality.

3. Results of the study may be generalized to include only the sample population of forty subjects between the ages of 20-55.

4. Results of the study may be generalized to include only ten subjects from each of the four APA categories, namely, Paranoid personality, Antisocial personality, Hysterical neurosis and Anxiety neurosis.

The problem and hypotheses have been stated in Chapter I. Chapter II will present a review of the literature in two parts. The first will include an overview of typologies and the second part will include the three prominent trends in research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The review of the literature will be divided into two parts. The first part will include a theoretical overview of typologies and a comparison of Freud and Adler. The second part will include the prominent trends in research which can be grouped into three major categories: (1) taxonomic and statistical research classifying the age of the recollection, the effective quality of ER and other aspects of memory content, (2) Freudian research considering the latent content of memory and attempting to validate the theory of repression and (3) Adlerian research considering the manifest content of memories and attempting to validate the theory of subjective perception, that is, that ER are consistent with an individual's current frame of reference.

Theoretical Review--Typologies

The overview of the literature of typologies is wide and varied. The oldest of such has been suggested by Aristotle who based his classifications on animal origins.¹ Probably the best known of typologies is that of Hippocrates which was based on "humors" which, according to him,

¹Aristotle, Phsiognomica (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1910).

presumed that the flow of the fluids within a person's body determined his temperament. These four included sanguines, melancholics, choleric and phlegmatics.²

According to Ansbacher and Ansbacher,³ Adler suggested four typologies--useful, avoiding, ruling and getting.

Adler, who suggested these typologies, also stated that human beings are not considered as types because each individual has a particular life style and is a combination of types. Adler considered types to be conceptual devices to make understandable the similarities of individuals.⁴

Karen Horney developed a three-part system referring to people as moving either toward, away from or against others.⁵ Dreikurs based his categories on the observable misbehavior of youngsters which included attention-getting, power, revenge and withdrawal.⁶

In classical research Lewin, Lippett and White studied leadership patterns and human interactions and divided them into three types including democratic, autocratic and

²Ibid.

³Ansbacher and Ansbacher, The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler (New York: Basic Books, 1932), p. 59.

⁴Alfred Adler, "Fundamental Views of Individual Psychology," International Journal of Individual Psychology, 1935, Vol. 1, pp. 5-8.

⁵Karen Horney, Our Inner Conflicts (New York: Norton, 1945).

⁶Rudolf Dreikurs, Psychology in the Classroom (New York: Harper & Row, 1943), pp. 43-62.

laissez-faire.⁷ Sheldon developed a complex system of somatotyping which limited his classification of physical body types and behavioral characteristics to three classifications including endomorphs being affectionate and relaxed, mesomorphs being assertive and dominant and extomorphs being retiring and sensitive.⁸

Borgatta in distinguishing all of the above typologies makes his contribution in this relation summarizing by factor analysis the works of others. He reports that scientists who have attempted to reduce personalities to typologies are not in agreement with one another; however, his own factor analysis assumed five types--responsible, assertive, emotional, sociable and intelligent.⁹

Students of Adler and Dreikurs, particularly Mosak and Shulman, have suggested eight typologies--getter, controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim, "aginner," feeling avoider and excitement seeker.¹⁰

⁷Lewin, Lippett and White, "Patterns of Aggressive Behavior in Experimentally Created Social Climates," Journal of Social Psychology, 1939, Vol. 10, pp. 271-299.

⁸Sheldon, Varities of Temperament (New York: Harper & Row, 1943).

⁹Borgatta, "The Structure of Personality Characteristics," Behavioral Science, 1964, Vol. 9, pp. 8-17.

¹⁰Harold Mosak, "Interrelatedness of Neurosis Through Central Themes," Journal of Individual Psychology, 1968, Vol. 30, p. 38.

Freud and Adler

The significance of Alfred Adler's work today is that he was the first to pioneer a comprehensive theory of personality representing an alternative view to that of Sigmund Freud. Essentially the difference between Freud's and Adler's thinking is in Freud's idea of human functioning being based upon the older physical science, whereas Adler's idea of human functioning was based upon the biological sciences. Freud considered that a mechanistic and deterministic orientation was sufficient, whereas Adler considered an organismic and holistic view of human behavior. Freud further considered the patient's own psychic world to be determined by causes, resting in the past and developed a vocabulary designating drives and stages which he considered responsible for all human behavior. Adler, by contrast, considered that the patient's inner psychic world was not objectively caused, but was ultimately the creation of the individual. ER, consequently, is viewed by that school of thought in different ways. Freud emphasized ER as being compromise formations concealing more traumatic material, repressions, condensations and displacements which transform unconscious latent content to manifest content. Thus, the term "screen memory" was coined by Freud.¹¹ Adler emphasized ER as revealing, not concealing, and gave no

¹¹Sigmund Freud, Psychopathology of Everyday Life (New York: Mentor Books, 1951), p. 32.

attention to uncovering unconscious latent content, but rather considered the ER representative of the subjective view of life and coined the term "his story of life," meaning the interpretation that an individual attaches to his place in the world.¹²

Empirical Review

In 1899, Stanley Hall published "Note on Early Memories," which sparked psychological interest in ER.¹³ Mosak has suggested that subsequent publications may be classified into three groups.¹⁴ The three groups include (1) taxonomic and statistical research classifying the age of recollection, the effective quality of ER and other aspects of memory content, (2) Freudian research considering the latent content of memory and attempting to validate the theory of repression and (3) Adlerian research considering the manifest content of memories and attempting to validate the theory of subject perception, that is, that ER are consistent with an individual's current frame of reference. This study falls within the third category.

¹²Alfred Adler, What Life Should Mean to You (New York: Putnam and Sons, 1931), p. 73.

¹³Stanley Hall, "Note on Early Memories," Pedagogical Semantics, 1899, Vol. 6, p. 73.

¹⁴Harold Mosak, "Early Recollections as a Projective Technique," Journal of Projective Techniques, 1958, Vol. 22, p. 32.

The first group of studies was concerned with content, frequency and effective tone of memories. Titchener¹⁵ believed that adult's remembrances could give information about the child's mind. Others were related to an interest in academics, in ages and in sexual differences, especially developmental changes.^{16, 17, 18, 19, 20} Summaries of these studies are available in Dudycha²¹ and Berman.²²

¹⁵Titchener, "Early Memories," American Journal of Psychiatry, 1900, Vol. 11, pp. 435-436.

¹⁶Colegrave, "Individual Memories," American Journal of Psychoanalysis, 1899, Vol. 10, pp. 228-255.

¹⁷Crook and Harden, "A Quantitative Investigation of Early Memories," Journal of Social Psychology, 1930, pp. 252-255.

¹⁸Dudycha, "Some Factors Characterized in Childhood Memories," Child Development, 1933, Vol. 12, pp. 265-278.

¹⁹Gordon, "A Study of Early Memories," Juvenile Delinquency, 1928, Vol. 12, pp. 129-132.

²⁰Waldfoegel, "The Frequency and Affective Character of Childhood Memories," Psychological Monograph, 1948, Vol. 4, p. 62.

²¹Dudycha, "Some Factors Characterized in Childhood Memories," p. 266.

²²Berman, "The Projective Interpretation of Early Recollections," American Journal of Psychotherapy, 1952, Vol. 6, pp. 484-493.

The second group of studies was motivated by the Freudian contention that ER are "screen memories," that is, memories of innocuous incidents designed to conceal from awareness the repressed memory which produced anxiety.^{23, 24, 25, 26} Few attempted to interpret the memory dynamically. Rapaport²⁷ and Zeller²⁸ have indicated that most of the studies in this group did fulfill the true test of repression. Waldfogel²⁹ indicated that studies which did appear to verify Freudian repression theory were based upon erroneous interpretations.

²³Sigmund Freud, A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis (New York: Garden City, 1938).

²⁴Bartlett, Remembering: A Study in Experimental and Social Psychology (New York: Macmillan, 1932).

²⁵Lang, A Manual for Scoring Earliest Memories (New York: Albert Einstein College, 1960).

²⁶Lang, "First Memories and Characterologic Diagnosis," Journal of Nervous and Mental Disorders, 1965, Vol. 141, pp. 318-320.

²⁷Rapaport, Emotions and Memory (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1942).

²⁸Zeller, "An Experimental Analogue of Repression: Historical Summary," Psychological Bulletin, 1950, Vol. 47, pp. 39-51.

²⁹Waldfogel, "The Frequency and Affective Character of Childhood Memories," 1948, p. 62.

Finally, a third group of studies has been stimulated by the Adlerian school of thought. Early memories are selected and retained because of their consistency with the individual's basic "life style" or attitudinal framework.^{30, 31, 32} According to this approach early memories reveal rather than conceal psychological information. It is within this group which this study falls, attempting to relate manifest content of the early memory to various aspects of personality. Most current research has been prompted by this final tradition; however, it has been sporadic during the last fifty years, since most Adlerians devote little if any time to empirically validating their techniques, but are, rather, "practice" oriented.

The first memory of fifty delinquent girls was studied by Plottke³³ and he found that they had more active and more pessimistic content and less emotional content than those of fifty normal girls. Delinquent girls' memories involved more punishment and a sense of being abused.

³⁰Postman and Schneider, "Personal Values, Visual Recognition and Recall," Psychological Review, 1951, Vol. 58, pp. 238-271.

³¹Gusthurst, "The Relationship and Concurrent Validity of an Approach to the Interpretation of Early Recollections." Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Chicago, 1971.

³²Ibid., pp. 280-281.

³³Plottke, "First Memories of Normal and Delinquent Girls," Individual Psychology Bulletin, 1949, Vol. 7, pp. 15-20.

Eisenstein and Ryerson³⁴ identified certain types of ER themes with diagnostic categories. Psychosomatic patients gave evidence of a particular organ ailing them, hysterics showed fear, obsessive-compulsive patients revealed strong prohibitions, depressed patients had themes of being abandoned and schizoid patients had themes involving solitary situations and rejection.

Jackson and Sechrest³⁵ used the indications of Eisenstein and Ryerson to differentiate four diagnostic groups including: gastrointestinal distress, anxiety neurosis, depressives and obsessive-compulsives. They used three ER of each patient and compared them with ER of college and seminary students. They found that neurotic groups yielded different types of recollections than did the college and seminary group.

Friedman³⁶ compared early memories of one hundred patients diagnosed as psychotic and neurotic. The psychotic group showed more loneliness and despair and the neurotic group showed more dependency, over-protection and sorrow over loss of a loved one.

³⁴Eisenstein and Ryerson, "Psychodynamic Significance of the First Conscious Memory," Bulletin of the Menniger Clinic, 1951, Vol. 15, pp. 213-220.

³⁵Jackson and Sechrest, "Early Recollections in Psychological Diagnosis," Journal of Individual Psychology, 1962, Vol. 18, pp. 52-56.

³⁶Friedman, "Early Childhood Memories of Mental Patients," Individual Psychology Bulletin, 1950, Vol. 8, pp. 111-116.

Lang, Rothenberg, Fishman and Reiser³⁷ compared memories of ten hysterics and ten paranoids and found that the group of hysterics had memories of traumatic themes. The paranoid group showed lack of interaction with persons. Lang³⁸ later compared the ER of four diagnostic categories. They were: obsessive-compulsive, inhibited obsessive-compulsive, hysterical narcissistic. He also located characteristics in each category.

Friedman and Schiffman³⁹ were able to distinguish twenty psychotically depressed patients from ten paranoid schizophrenics by gathering their ER. They used nine characteristics to differentiate the groups. Ferguson⁴⁰ was not successful in differentiating ten psychotics, ten neurotics and ten normals on the basis of their ER. Five clinicians including three Adlerians and two eclectics were unable to attain accuracy above chance.

³⁷Lang, Rothenberg, Fishman and Reiser, "A Method for Clinical and Theoretical Study of the Earliest Memory," Archives of General Psychiatry, 1960, Vol. 3, pp. 523-534.

³⁸Lang, "First Memories and Character Diagnosis," 1965, pp. 318-320.

³⁹Friedman and Schiffman, "Early Recollections of Schizophrenic and Depressed Patients," Journal of Individual Psychology, 1962, Vol. 18, pp. 57-61.

⁴⁰Ferguson, "Use of Early Recollections for Assessing Life Style and Diagnosing Psychopathology," Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 1964, Vol. 28, pp. 403-412.

Hedwig⁴¹ used ER to differentiate children diagnosed as either psychoneurotic or adjustment reaction. Judges were advised to differentiate on the basis of whether the protocols showed active or passive rebellion. Two of the three judges differentiated at the significant level and with all three judges combined the results were significant.

Ansbacher⁴² has related ER to other personality variables not directly related to pathology. Ansbacher used ER of 271 male college students and compared them to responses on the first twenty-five items of the Maslow Security-Insecurity Test. He found certain themes associated with high and low scores on this scale. Purcell⁴³ used 126 college students and found that secure students, as measured by the Maslow Security-Insecurity Test, reported significantly more pleasant memories and that insecure students reported more unpleasant memories. Purcell criticized that Ansbacher had not backed up his impressions with adequate statistics.

⁴¹Hedwig, A Study of the Effects of Preceding Experiences Upon Early Childhood Recollections." Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Northwestern University, 1960.

⁴²Ansbacher, "Adler's Place in Psychology Today," Journal of Personality, 1947, Vol. 3, pp. 197-201.

⁴³Purcell, "Memory and Psychological Security," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1952, Vol. 47, pp. 433-440.

Kadis, Greene and Freedman⁴⁴ used ten TAT stories and ER to match descriptions written by two teachers of twenty girls regarding (a) ability to pursue tasks and (b) ability to relate to teachers. Three judges matched the TAT protocols with the descriptions of two characteristics for each girl. Correct matching for both characteristics increased when ER were added to TAT protocols.

Lieberman⁴⁵ used other tests as a criterion for matching. Two psychologists each wrote an evaluation of twenty-five female patients using a test battery including the Wechsler-Bellevue, the Rorschach, the Bender-Gestalt and the House-Tree-Person, the other using only ER. These two reports were compared and correlated positively.

McCarter, Tomkins and Schiffman⁴⁶ found that ER may serve as a valid method of personality appraisal, specifically in the areas of degree of activity including work and social interest.

⁴⁴Kadis, Greene and Freedman, "Early Childhood Recollections: An Integrative Technique of Personality Data," American Journal of Individual Psychology, 1952, Vol. 10, pp. 31-42.

⁴⁵Lieberman, "Childhood Memories as a Projective Technique," Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 1957, Vol. 21, pp. 32-36.

⁴⁶McCarter, Tomkins and Schiffman, "Early Recollections as Predictors of the Tomkins-Home Picture Arrangement Test," Journal of Individual Psychology, 1961, Vol. 17, pp. 177-180.

Recently, neo-Freudians have begun to adapt the Adlerian approach to the interpretation of ER relating manifest content of the ER to various aspects of personality.^{47, 48, 49, 50, 51}

Mayman⁵² has indicated that Freud⁵³ in his paper on Leonardo da Vinci, was the first psychologist who emphasized that ER seemed to be an expression of present beliefs and wishes.

The review of the research, however, does not lend itself to a methodology for addressing the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis. The design of this study, thus, is precursor, i.e., a forerunner in nature and is detailed in Chapter III.

⁴⁷Levy, "Early Memories," Archives of General Psychiatry, 1964, Vol. 7, pp. 57-69.

⁴⁸Burnell and Solomon, "Early Memories and Ego Function," Archives of General Psychiatry, 1964, Vol. 11, pp. 556-557.

⁴⁹Lang, "A Method for Clinical and Theoretical Study of the Earliest Memory," 1965, p. 52.

⁵⁰Lang, "First Memory and Character Diagnosis," 1965, p. 319.

⁵¹Mayman, "Early Recollections as an Expression of Relationship Paradyn," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1960, Vol. 30, pp. 501-520.

⁵²Mayman, "Early Recollections and Character Structure," Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 1968, Vol. 32, pp. 303-314.

⁵³Sigmund Freud, Leonardo da Vinci and a Memory of His Childhood (London: Hogarth, 1953). Standard Edition.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The literature reveals that the relationship between APA categories of neuroses and Adlerian themes or typologies has not been systematically studied, but, rather, hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman. It is the intent of this chapter to detail procedures and methodology for testing the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis.

Subjects and APA Categories

Initial pool of subjects: The records of a private clinical and counseling psychology practice were the source of data for this investigation. From the file, 250 case histories, with the intake interview being held between July 1, 1972 and April 1, 1975, were identified. Each was given an identification number ranging from '001' through '250.' Using a random number table, 100 cases were selected for further investigation.

APA Classification by First Set of Judges

The first set of three Adlerians were asked to categorize each subject by the accepted American Psychiatric Association (APA) classification using the APA definitions.

The first set of Adlerian judges who categorized subjects according to APA definitions were Jo-Anne M. Hahn, M.A., Maria Pappas, M.A. and Robert L. Powers, M.A. All three are practicing Adlerian counselors and therapists, members of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology and members of the International Society of Individual Psychology. Jo-Anne Hahn, M.A., is a graduate of the Alfred Adler Institute, has authored articles in major Adlerian and non-Adlerian journals and is former editor of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology Newsletter. Maria Pappas, M.A., is a staff member of the International Adlerian Summer School, associate editor of the "Individual Psychologist," student of the late Rudolf Dreikurs and Adlerian consultant to schools and agencies. Robert L. Powers, M.A., is past president of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology, faculty member of the Alfred Adler Institute and author of numerous articles of Adlerian orientation.

The total intake documentation for 100 subjects were evaluated independently by the first set of judges. The first set of three judges received the total intake documentation for 100 subjects and the APA definitions. A rating sheet numbered 1-100 with write-in spaces for diagnostic categories as well as instructions in the cover letter were also enclosed (Appendix A, page 116). The summary of their best professional judgments is presented in Table 1 detailing the consensus of the judges in 85% of the cases. There

were six APA categories with ten or more cases among which the judges agreed, that is, Paranoid personality, Passive-Aggressive personality, Antisocial personality, Hysterical neurosis, Anxiety neurosis and Depressive neurosis. For the "Other" APA category there were less than ten instances in which the judges agreed.

TABLE 1
APA CATEGORIES OF THE
FIRST SET OF JUDGES

Subject Classifications		
APA Categories	Three Judges in Agreement in Each Case	Two Judges in Agreement in Each Case
Paranoid personality	10	0
Passive-aggressive personality	11	2
Antisocial personality	10	0
Hysterical neurosis	12	3
Anxiety neurosis	12	3
Depressive neurosis	10	1
Emotional instability reaction	5	0
Obsessive compulsive neurosis	6	0
Others*	9	6

*Less than five in each. N=85 N=15 Total=100

Selection of the Sample

For the six APA categories for which there were ten or more cases in which the judges agreed, the relationship between the two classification schemes as hypothesized by

Mosak and Shulman was considered. This is presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2
THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
APA DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES
AND ADLERIAN THEMES OR TYPOLOGIES

Adlerian Theme or Typology	Para- noid per- sona- lity	Anti- social per- sona- lity	Hys- teri- cal neuro- sis	Anx- iety neuro- sis	Pas- sive aggres- sive per- sona- lity	De- pres- sive neuro- sis
1. Getter		X	X			X
2. Controller	X			X	X	X
3. Driver				X		
4. To be Good, Perfect and Right	X			X		X
5. Martyr or Victim	X					
6. "Agin- ner"	X	X			X	X
7. Feeling Avoider			X			
8. Excite- ment Seeker		X				

An inspection of the interrelationship between the two classification systems presented in Table 2, lead to the conclusion that APA categories of Paranoid personality, Antisocial personality, Hysterical neurosis and Anxiety neurosis were necessary for the testing of the Mosak-Shulman

hypothesis.

The category of Passive-aggressive personality exhibited themes or typologies of controller and "aginner." The category of Depressive neurosis exhibited themes of getter, controller, to be good, perfect and right and "aginner." Since the categories of Paranoid personality, Antisocial personality, Hysterical neurosis and Anxiety neurosis were most representative of the eight Adlerian themes or typologies and exhibited the least amount of overlap, the Passive-aggressive personality and Depressive neurosis categories were not considered further.

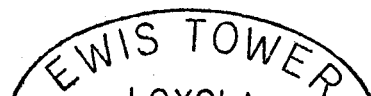
Ten subjects for each APA category of Paranoid personality and Antisocial personality were available. The sample size of Hysterical neurosis and Anxiety neurosis was reduced via random number tables from one to ten to yield comparable sized APA categories. Thus, forty subjects were used for this study, ten in the category of Paranoid personality, ten in the category of Antisocial personality, ten in the category of Hysterical neurosis and ten in the category of Anxiety neurosis. The population was Caucasian, upper-middle class, between the ages of 20 and 55. A fee of \$50 was paid per forty minute appointment.

Adlerian Classification by the Sample by the Second Set of Judges

A second set of three Adlerian judges then participated in the study. They were Juliet Cavadas, M.A., Sadie

E. "Tee" Dreikurs and Manford A. Sonstegard, Ph.D. All three are members of the American Society of Adlerian Psychology and members of the International Society of Individual Psychology. All three are practicing therapists and counselors who have lectured extensively in North and South America, as well as abroad, using the Adlerian model. Juliet Cavadas, M.A., has authored numerous texts in Adlerian theory, is editor of an Adlerian-oriented newspaper column in Greece and is president of the Greek Society for Adlerian Studies. Sadie E. "Tee" Dreikurs is an art therapist at St. Joseph's Hospital, a faculty member of the Alfred Adler Institute and author of numerous articles in Adlerian and non-Adlerian journals. Manford A. Sonstegard, Ph.D., is a Professor of Guidance and Counseling at West Virginia University, author of numerous books and articles of Adlerian orientation, faculty member of the Alfred Adler Institute and founder of Adlerian Societies in North America and abroad.

This second set of Adlerians rated the forty subjects' early recollections using the Mosak-Shulman definitions of Adlerian themes or typologies, that is, (1) getter, (2) controller, (3) driver, (4) to be good, perfect and right, (5) martyr or victim, (6) "aginner," (7) feeling avoider and (8) excitement seeker. The second set of three Adlerian judges were given the Mosak-Shulman definitions of each typology and a written transcript of each subject's



set of ER--ten subjects from each category, i.e., ten Paranoid personality subjects, ten Antisocial personality subjects, ten Hysterical neurosis subjects and ten Anxiety neurosis subjects. As detailed in the cover letter (Appendix B, page 117), each of the second set of three Adlerian judges were requested to rank the eight typologies as they are greater or less appropriate descriptions of, '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar, based upon each set of ER from each subject. Each set of ER for each subject varied in number from 6-11, depending upon the individual subject. The judges were not given the APA ratings and the order by which the cases were presented were random for each judge. The form to be completed by each judge is presented in Table 3. Each judge was instructed to look for general themes in each of the subject's set of ER.

TABLE 3
PROPOSED RATING SCALE

Rater ID:

Subject Number "Example"	Mosak-Shulman Typologies**							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
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37								
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39								
40								

* (A) Getter, (B) Controller, (C) Driver, (D) To be Good, Perfect and Right, (E) Martyr or Victim, (F) "Aginner," (G) Feeling Avoider and (H) Excitement Seeker.

** '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

Recoding of Adlerian Themes or Typologies

It should be noted that the second set of Adlerian judges rated each subject via 'A' through 'H' coding. In the remainder of the manuscript, the Adlerian themes or typologies of '1' through '8' were used and showed a one-to-one correspondence with the experts' opinions of 'A' through 'H', respectively, that is, (1) getter (A), (2) controller (B), (3) driver (C), (4) to be good, perfect and right (D), (5) martyr or victim (E), (6) "aginner" (F), (7) feeling avoider (G) and (8) excitement seeker (H).

Recoding of Subject Numbers

For the statistical analysis and for the convenience of the readers, the chance codings were translated to more meaningful identification numbers. Numbers 04, 10, 11, 13, 18, 25, 27, 79, 33 and 39 were translated in Paranoid personality codings of '1' through '10', respectively. Antisocial personality subjects '1' through '10', respectively, were previously the following numbers: 02, 07, 14, 19, 23, 26, 30, 32, 35 and 38. Hysterical neurosis was originally coded 05, 06, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24, 28, 34 and 40. The remaining APA category, Anxiety neurosis, was originally coded 01, 03, 08, 09, 12, 21, 22, 31, 36 and 37 and are now '1' through '10', respectively.

Research Design Null Hypotheses

1. Subjects classified as Paranoid personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.
2. Subjects classified as Antisocial personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.
3. Subjects classified as Hysterical neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.
4. Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

Interjudge Reliability

For each subject in each APA category, interjudge reliability was calculated via the Kendall Tau W:

$$W = \frac{1}{12} \frac{S}{K^2 (N^3 - N)} \quad 1^*$$

*Key: S=Sum of the Squares
K=Number of Judges
N=Number of Rankings

Since tables were not available to interpret the statistic, the W was converted to a Chi-square:

¹S. Siegel, Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences (New York: McGraw Hill, 1956), p. 231.

$$= K (N-1) W^2^*$$

*Key: K=Number of Judges
N=Number of Rankings

The results from the Chi-square yielded ten independent testings of interjudge reliability. The exact p-levels of each were then combined via the Winer procedure of several independent testings of the same null hypothesis.³ Specifically, the additive inverse of the natural logarithms of each p-level were summed. That value was then interpreted as a Chi-square with degrees of freedom equal to twenty, that is, two times the number of independent testings.

Mosak-Shulman Hypothesis

For each subject in each APA category, the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis was tested via the Mann Whitney U test.⁴ The U was simply the number of means that were not in the order that Mosak and Shulman hypothesized via the coding scheme of '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

Thus, ten testings of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis were made for each APA classification. These were combined

²Ibid., p. 236.

³B. J. Winer, Statistical Principles in Experimental Design (New York: McGraw Hill, 1971), pp. 49-50.

⁴Siegel, Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Design, 1956, pp. 116-117.

via the Winer procedure, i.e., summing the $-\ln$'s of each exact p-level. That value was interpreted as a Chi-square with degree of freedom equal to twenty which was two times the number of independent tests combined.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The main objective of this study was to ascertain whether APA diagnostic categories of neuroses and Adlerian themes or typologies are directly related as hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman (1968). Each hypothesis will be investigated for each of the subjects within each of the APA categories and for each of the APA categories as a whole.

Null Hypothesis I

Subjects classified as Paranoid personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

Interjudge reliability for each Paranoid personality subject was investigated prior to testing Null Hypothesis I. Presented in Table 4 are data for investigating interjudge reliability for Paranoid subject one. Since the Chi-square equalled 19.95 with 7 degrees of freedom, the statistical decision was reached that the judges were consistent in their evaluation ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 4

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT ONE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	5	5	5	15	5.00	2.25
Controller	4	4	4	12	4.00	2.25
Driver	6	6	8	20	6.67	42.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	1	1	1	3	1.00	110.25
Martyr or Victim	2	3	3	8	2.67	30.25
"Aginner"	3	2	2	7	2.37	42.25
Feeling Avoider	7	7	7	21	7.00	42.25
Excitement Seeker	8	8	6	22	7.33	72.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 358

w= .95

χ^2_{*} 19.95

Interjudge reliability for Paranoid subject two was considered next. The data are presented in Table 5. The Chi-square value of 19.95 was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) with the degree of freedom being 7. Thus, the judges were consistent in their judgments.

TABLE 5

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT TWO

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	6	5	5	16	5.33	6.25
Controller	2	2	1	5	1.67	72.25
Driver	5	7	7	19	6.33	30.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	4	4	3	11	3.67	6.25
Martyr or Victim	1	1	2	44	1.33	90.25
"Aginner"	3	3	4	10	3.33	12.25
Feeling Avoider	7	6	6	19	6.33	30.25
Excitement Seeker	8	8	8	24	8.00	110.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

S = 358

W = .95

$\chi^2 = 19.95$

Presented in Table 6 are the data for determining the consistency of the judges for Paranoid subject three. They were in agreement with the Chi-square being 17.43 and with 7 degrees of freedom which was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 6

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT THREE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	6	6	5	17	5.67	12.25
Controller	2	2	2	16	2.00	56.25
Driver	5	5	6	16	5.33	6.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	3	1	3	7	2.33	42.25
Martyr or Victim	1	3	1	5	1.67	72.25
"Aginner"	4	4	7	15	5.00	2.25
Feeling Avoider	7	8	8	23	7.67	90.25
Excitement Seeker	8	7	4	19	6.33	30.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 312

w= .83

$\chi^2 = 17.43$

When paranoid subject four was considered, interjudge reliability was found ($p < 0.05$) as the Chi-square was 20.16 with the degree of freedom equal to 7. The data for this subject are presented in Table 7.

TABLE 7

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT FOUR

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	6	5	6	17	5.67	12.25
Controller	1	1	2	4	1.33	90.25
Driver	5	6	5	16	5.33	6.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	2	2	1	5	1.67	72.25
Martyr or Victim	3	3	4	10	3.33	12.25
"Aginner"	4	4	3	11	3.67	6.25
Feeling Avoider	7	8	7	22	7.33	72.25
Excitement Seeker	8	7	8	23	7.67	90.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 362

w= .96

$\chi^2 =$ 20.16

The next subject was Paranoid number five. The data for this subject is presented in Table 8. The judges were in agreement ($p < 0.05$) as the Chi-square was 19.32 with the degree of freedom being 8.

TABLE 8

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT FIVE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	6	5	8	19	6.33	30.25
Controller	1	2	1	4	1.33	90.25
Driver	5	6	5	16	5.33	6.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	2	1	2	5	1.67	72.25
Martyr or Victim	3	4	4	11	3.67	6.25
"Aginner"	4	3	3	10	3.33	12.25
Feeling Avoider	8	7	6	21	7.00	56.25
Excitement Seeker	7	8	7	22	7.33	72.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 346

w= .92

$\chi^2 = 19.32$

The data for investigating the interjudge reliability of Paranoid subject six are displayed in Table 9. The Chi-square equalled 2.94 with the degree of freedom being 7. The judges were not in agreement ($p > 0.05$).

TABLE 9

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT SIX

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	6	4	2	12	4.00	2.25
Controller	4	6	3	13	4.33	.25
Driver	5	5	5	15	5.00	2.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	1	7	6	14	4.33	.25
Martyr or Victim	7	2	1	10	3.33	12.25
"Aginner"	3	3	4	10	3.33	12.25
Feeling Avoider	2	8	7	17	5.67	12.25
Excitement Seeker	8	1	8	17	5.67	12.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 54

w= .14

$\chi^2 = 2.94$

Presented in Table 10 is the interjudge reliability information for Paranoid subject seven. The judges were not consistent in their evaluation ($p > 0.05$) as the value of the Chi-square was 5.25 with the degree of freedom equal to 7.

TABLE 10

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT SEVEN

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	5	2	5	12	4.00	2.25
Controller	2	5	4	11	3.67	6.25
Driver	8	1	6	15	5.00	2.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	1	4	8	13	4.33	.25
Martyr or Victim	3	7	3	13	4.33	.25
"Aginner"	6	3	2	11	3.67	6.25
Feeling Avoider	4	6	1	11	3.67	6.25
Excitement Seeker	7	8	7	22	7.33	72.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 96

w= .25

$\chi^2 =$ 5.25

The data for Paranoid subject eight are reported in Table 11. The statistical decision was significant ($p < 0.05$), that is, the judges were consistent. The Chi-square equalled 19.35 and the degree of freedom was 2.

TABLE 11

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT EIGHT

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	5	6	5	16	5.33	6.25
Controller	1	1	1	3	1.00	110.25
Driver	6	5	6	17	5.67	12.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	2	2	3	7	2.33	42.25
Martyr or Victim	3	4	4	11	3.67	6.25
"Aginner"	4	3	2	9	3.00	20.25
Feeling Avoider	7	8	7	22	7.33	72.25
Excitement Seeker	8	7	8	23	7.67	90.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 360

w= .95

$\chi^2 = 19.95$

The interjudge reliability for Paranoid subject nine was considered next with data presented in Table 12. The Chi-square was 20.16 with the degree of freedom equal to 7. The judges, thus, were consistent in their judgments ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 12

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT NINE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	5	6	5	16	5.33	6.25
Controller	2	1	2	5	1.67	72.25
Driver	6	5	6	17	5.67	12.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	1	2	1	4	1.33	90.25
Martyr or Victim	3	4	4	11	3.67	6.25
"Aginner"	4	3	3	10	3.33	12.25
Feeling Avoider	7	7	8	22	7.33	72.25
Excitement Seeker	8	8	7	23	7.67	90.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 362

w= .96

$\chi^2 = 20.16$

The last Paranoid subject, ten, was considered. The judges could not reach consensus, the Chi-square was 1.68 with 7 degrees of freedom ($p > 0.05$). The data for the statistic is presented in Table 13.

TABLE 13

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR PARANOID SUBJECT TEN

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	6	6	5	17	5.67	12.25
Controller	4	4	4	12	4.00	2.25
Driver	1	5	8	14	4.67	.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	5	1	7	13	4.33	.25
Martyr or Victim	2	8	2	12	4.00	2.25
"Aginner"	3	7	3	13	4.33	.25
Feeling Avoider	7	3	1	11	3.67	6.25
Excitement Seeker	8	2	6	16	5.33	6.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 30

w= .08

$\chi^2 = 1.68$

A summary of the ratings for each Paranoid subject is presented in Table 14. Also cited is the exact probability associated with each Chi-square. Paranoid subjects six, seven and ten were not statistically significant at the a priori p-level of 0.05, but this was not the case for the other seven subjects.

TABLE 14

SUMMARY OF THE CONSENSUS OF THE JUDGES FOR THE
 W STATISTIC, THE χ^2 STATISTIC, THE P-LEVELS
 AND THE ADDITIVE INVERSE OF THE
 NATURAL LOGARITHM OF EACH P-LEVEL
 FOR THE TEN PARANOID SUBJECTS

Subject Number	W		p-level	$-\ln(p\text{-level})$
1	.95	19.95	0.005	5.298
2	.95	19.95	0.005	5.298
3	.83	17.43	0.010	4.605
4	.96	20.16	0.005	5.298
5	.92	19.32	0.005	5.298
6	.14	2.94	0.450	0.799
7	.25	5.25	0.350	1.050
8	.95	19.95	0.005	5.298
9	.96	20.16	0.005	5.298
10	.08	1.68	0.490	0.713

38.960

To consider the Paranoid subjects as a group, the Winer alternative for combining several independent testings of the same hypothesis was used. The additive inverse of the $-\ln$'s of the p-levels were also presented in Table 14. The sum of the $-\ln$'s, 38.96, was interpreted as a Chi-square with the degree of freedom being 20. This was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The judges, thus, were consistent in the ratings of the Paranoid subjects.

To test the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, the mean ranking of each Paranoid subject by the three judges are presented in Table 15. Also cited in that table are the projected orderings of the means in accordance with Mosak and Shulman.

TABLE 15

ORDERED MEANS AND ASSOCIATED CODING FOR THE EIGHT
ADLERIAN METRICS* FOR THE TEN PARANOID SUBJECTS**

SUBJECT 1	4	6	5	2	1	3	7	8*
Mean Score	1.00	2.33	2.67	4.00	5.00	6.67	7.00	7.33
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 2	5	2	6	4	1	3	7	8
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	6.33	6.33	8.00
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 3	5	2	4	6	3	1	8	7
Mean Score	1.67	2.00	2.33	5.00	5.33	5.67	6.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 4	2	4	5	6	3	1	7	8
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	5.67	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 5	2	4	6	5	3	1	7	8
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	6.33	7.00	7.33
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 6	5	6	1	2	4	3	7	8
Mean Score	3.33	3.33	4.00	4.33	4.33	5.00	5.67	5.67
Code	L	L	D	L	L	D	D	D
SUBJECT 7	7	2	6	4	5	1	3	8
Mean Score	3.67	3.67	3.67	4.33	4.33	4.00	5.00	7.33
Code	D	L	L	L	L	D	D	D
SUBJECT 8	2	4	6	5	1	3	7	8
Mean Score	1.00	2.33	3.00	3.67	5.33	5.67	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 9	4	2	6	5	1	3	7	8
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	5.67	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 10	7	2	5	4	6	3	8	1
Mean Score	3.67	4.00	4.00	4.33	4.33	4.67	5.33	5.67
Code	D	L	L	L	L	D	D	D

* (1) Getter, (2) Controller, (3) Driver, (4) To be Good, Perfect and Right, (5) Martyr or Victim, (6) "Aginer," (7) Feeling Avoider and (8) Excitement Seeker.

** 'L' predicted lower codings and 'D' predicted higher codings via the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis.

TABLE 16

SUMMARY FOR THE TESTING OF THE MOSAK-SHULMAN
HYPOTHESIS OF THE TEN PARANOID SUBJECTS:
MANN-WHITNEY U's, P-LEVELS OF EACH AND
ADDITIVE INVERSE OF EACH
NATURAL LOGARITHM OF EACH P-LEVEL

Subject Number	U	p-level	-ln (p-level)
1	0	.014	4.269
2	0	.014	4.269
3	0	.014	4.269
4	0	.014	4.269
5	0	.014	4.269
6	2	.057	2.865
7	4	.171	1.766
8	0	.014	4.269
9	0	.014	4.269
10	4	.171	1.766
			36.280

Summary

To test the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis for the entire APA Paranoid category of ten subjects, the Winer alternative was used. The -ln's of each p-level were presented in Table 16.

The sum of the -ln's, 36.28, was interpreted as a Chi-square with the degree of freedom being 20. The null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis accepted ($p < 0.05$). The judges did render evaluation in

accordance with the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis for APA subjects. Specifically, these subjects were rated as exhibiting the Adlerian themes or typologies of controller, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim and "aginner," rather than getter, driver, feeling avoider and excitement seeker.

Null Hypothesis II

Subjects classified as Antisocial personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian themes or typologies.

Prior to testing Null Hypothesis II, interjudge reliability of the ratings of the judges for each Antisocial personality was investigated. Presented in Table 17 are the data for Antisocial personality subject one. As the Chi-square was 20.37 with the degree of freedom being 7, the judges were in agreement ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 17

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY ONE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	1	2	4	1.33	90.25
Controller	6	6	6	18	6.00	20.25
Driver	8	8	7	23	7.67	90.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	5	5	4	14	4.67	.25
Martyr or Victim	4	4	5	13	4.33	.25
"Aginner"	2	2	1	5	1.67	72.25
Feeling Avoider	7	7	8	22	7.33	72.25
Excitement Seeker	3	3	3	9	3.00	20.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 366

w= .97

$\chi^2 = 20.37$

Interjudge reliability for Antisocial personality subject two was then considered. Data are presented in Table 18. The Chi-square of 19.95, with the degree of freedom of 8, lead to the statistical decision of agreement among the raters ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 18

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY TWO

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	2	1	4	1.33	90.25
Controller	8	8	7	23	7.67	90.25
Driver	4	4	4	12	4.00	2.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	7	7	8	22	7.33	72.25
Martyr or Victim	6	6	5	17	5.67	12.25
"Aginner"	2	1	3	6	2.00	56.25
Feeling Avoider	5	5	6	16	5.33	6.25
Excitement Seeker	3	3	2	8	2.67	30.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

$s = 360$

$w = .95$

$\chi^2 = 19.95$

Presented in Table 19 are the data for determining interjudge reliability for the consistency of the raters for Antisocial personality subject three. They were in agreement ($p < 0.05$) with the Chi-square being 20.16 with the degree of freedom being 7.

TABLE 19

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY THREE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	3	1	3	7	2.33	42.25
Controller	5	5	5	15	5.00	2.25
Driver	7	8	8	23	7.67	90.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	4	4	4	12	4.00	2.25
Martyr or Victim	6	6	6	18	6.00	20.25
"Aginner"	1	2	1	4	1.33	90.25
Feeling Avoider	8	7	7	22	7.33	72.25
Excitement Seeker	2	3	2	7	2.33	42.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 362

w= .96

$\chi^2 =$ 20.16

Interjudge reliability was found for Antisocial personality subject four. The Chi-square was 19.74, degree of freedom 7 and $p < 0.05$. The data for this subject are reported in Table 20.

TABLE 20

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY FOUR

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	1	3	5	1.67	72.25
Controller	8	7	8	23	7.67	90.25
Driver	4	4	4	12	4.00	2.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	5	6	5	16	5.33	6.25
Martyr or Victim	6	5	6	17	5.67	12.25
"Aginner"	3	2	1	6	2.00	56.25
Feeling Avoider	7	8	7	22	7.33	72.25
Excitement Seeker	2	3	2	7	2.33	42.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar

s= 354

w= .94

$\chi^2 = 19.74$

The next subject was Antisocial personality five with the data presented for his case in Table 21. Agreement among the judges was not found ($p > 0.05$). The Chi-square was 2.52 with 7 being the degree of freedom.

TABLE 21

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY FIVE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	8	5	1	14	4.67	.25
Controller	4	2	5	11	3.67	6.25
Driver	6	7	4	17	5.67	12.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	5	4	2	11	3.67	6.25
Martyr or Victim	7	1	6	14	4.67	.25
"Aginner"	2	6	3	11	3.67	6.25
Feeling Avoider	1	8	8	17	5.67	12.25
Excitement Seeker	3	3	7	13	4.33	.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

$$s = 44$$

$$w = .12$$

$$\chi^2 = 2.52$$

Presented in Table 22 are the data for Antisocial personality six. Since the value of the Chi-square was 19.95 and the degree of freedom was 7, consensus was found ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 22

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY SIX

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	1	1	3	1.00	110.25
Controller	7	8	7	22	7.33	72.25
Driver	6	7	6	19	6.33	30.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	8	6	8	22	7.33	72.25
Martyr or Victim	4	5	4	13	4.33	.25
"Aginner"	2	3	2	7	2.33	42.25
Feeling Avoider	5	4	5	14	4.67	.25
Excitement Seeker	3	2	3	8	2.67	30.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 358

w= .95

$\chi^2 = 19.95$

Antisocial personality seven was then considered.

Again, interjudge reliability was found ($p < 0.05$) with the Chi-square of 20.37 and the degree of freedom equal to 7. The data are displayed in Table 23.

TABLE 23

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY SEVEN

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	1	1	3	1.00	110.25
Controller	8	7	7	22	7.33	72.25
Driver	7	8	8	23	7.67	90.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	6	6	6	18	6.00	20.25
Martyr or Victim	5	4	4	13	4.33	.25
"Aginner"	2	3	3	8	2.67	30.25
Feeling Avoider	4	5	5	14	4.67	.25
Excitement Seeker	3	2	2	7	2.33	42.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 366

w= .97

χ^2 20.37

Presented in Table 24 are the data for Antisocial personality eight. The value of the Chi-square was 19.95 and the degree of freedom was 7. Agreement among the raters was evident ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 24

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY EIGHT

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	1	1	3	1.00	110.25
Controller	8	6	6	20	6.67	42.25
Driver	7	7	7	21	7.00	56.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	6	8	8	22	7.33	72.25
Martyr or Victim	5	4	4	13	4.33	.25
"Aginner"	2	2	2	6	2.00	56.25
Feeling Avoider	4	5	5	14	4.67	.25
Excitement Seeker	3	3	3	9	3.00	20.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 358

w= .95

$\chi^2 = 19.95$

Antisocial personality nine was investigated with the data presented in Table 25. The Chi-square was 19.95 with 7 degrees of freedom. Agreement was found ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 25

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY NINE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	2	2	1	5	1.67	72.25
Controller	4	4	4	12	4.00	2.25
Driver	5	5	6	16	5.33	6.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	6	6	5	17	5.67	12.25
Martyr or Victim	7	7	8	22	7.33	72.25
"Aginner"	3	3	2	8	2.67	30.25
Feeling Avoider	8	8	7	23	7.67	90.25
Excitement Seeker	1	1	3	5	1.67	72.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 358

w= .95

$\chi^2 =$ 19.95

The last Antisocial personality subject was considered with data presented in Table 26. The raters were in agreement ($p < 0.05$). The Chi-square at 7 degrees of freedom was 19.95.

TABLE 26

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY TEN

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	1	3	5	1.67	72.25
Controller	4	4	4	12	4.00	2.25
Driver	5	5	5	15	5.00	2.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	6	7	7	20	6.67	42.25
Martyr or Victim	7	6	6	19	6.33	30.25
"Aginner"	3	2	1	6	2.00	56.25
Feeling Avoider	8	8	8	24	8.00	110.25
Excitement Seeker	2	3	2	7	2.33	42.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 358

w= .95

$\chi^2 = 19.95$

A summary of the interjudge reliability is presented in Table 27 as is the exact p-levels for each Antisocial personality subject. Except for subject five, there was interjudge reliability ($p < 0.05$). The -ln's for the Winer procedure were also presented for each Antisocial personality subject in Table 27.

TABLE 27

SUMMARY OF THE CONSENSUS OF THE JUDGES FOR THE
W STATISTIC, THE χ^2 STATISTIC, THE P-LEVELS
AND THE ADDITIVE INVERSE OF THE
NATURAL LOGARITHM OF EACH P-LEVEL FOR
THE TEN ANTISOCIAL SUBJECTS

Subject Number	W		p-level	$-\ln (p\text{-level})$
1	.97	20.37	0.005	5.298
2	.95	19.95	0.005	5.298
3	.96	20.16	0.005	5.298
4	.94	19.74	0.005	5.298
5	.12	2.52	0.475	0.744
6	.95	19.95	0.005	5.298
7	.97	20.37	0.005	5.298
8	.95	19.95	0.005	5.298
9	.95	19.95	0.005	5.298
10	.95	19.95	0.005	5.298

The sum of the $-\ln$'s, 48.32, was considered as a Chi-square with the degree of freedom being 20. The judges, thus, for the entire APA category of ten Antisocial personality subjects were in agreement in rendering their evaluations ($p < 0.05$).

Considered next was the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis for each Antisocial personality. Presented in Table 28 are the mean rankings of each subject of the Adlerian themes or typologies. Also cited are the Mosak-Shulman projections.

TABLE 28

ORDERED MEANS AND ASSOCIATED CODING FOR THE EIGHT
ADLERIAN METRICS* FOR THE TEN
ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY SUBJECTS**

SUBJECT 1	1	6	8	5	4	2	7	3
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.00	4.33	4.67	6.00	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 2	1	6	8	3	7	5	4	2
Mean Score	1.33	2.00	2.67	4.00	5.33	5.67	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 3	6	1	8	4	2	5	7	3
Mean Score	1.33	2.33	2.33	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 4	1	6	8	3	4	5	7	2
Mean Score	1.67	2.00	2.33	4.00	5.33	5.67	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 5	2	4	6	8	5	1	3	7
Mean Score	3.67	3.67	3.67	4.33	4.67	4.67	5.67	5.67
Code	D	D	L	L	D	L	D	D
SUBJECT 6	1	6	8	5	7	3	2	4
Mean Score	1.00	2.33	2.67	4.33	4.67	6.33	7.33	7.33
Code	L	L	L	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 7	1	8	6	5	7	4	2	3
Mean Score	1.00	2.33	2.67	4.33	4.67	6.00	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 8	1	6	8	5	7	2	3	4
Mean Score	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.33	4.67	6.67	7.00	7.33
Code	L	L	L	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 9	1	8	6	2	3	4	5	7
Mean Score	1.67	1.67	3.00	4.33	4.67	6.67	7.00	7.33
Code	L	L	L	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 10	1	6	8	2	3	5	4	7
Mean Score	1.67	2.00	2.33	4.00	5.00	6.33	6.67	8.00
Code	L	L	L	D	D	D	D	D

* (1) Getter, (2) Controller, (3) Driver, (4) To be Good, Perfect and Right, (5) Martyr or Victim, (6) "Aginer," (7) Feeling Avoider and (8) Excitement Seeker.

** 'L' predicted lower codings and 'D' predicted higher codings via the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis.

The data from Table 29 was used to generate the "U" and the exact probability of each Mann-Whitney U test for each Antisocial personality subject. These data are displayed in Table 29. All were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), except for Antisocial personality subject five.

TABLE 29

SUMMARY FOR THE TESTING OF THE MOSAK-SHULMAN
HYPOTHESIS OF THE TEN ANTISOCIAL SUBJECTS:
MANN-WHITNEY U's, P-LEVELS OF EACH AND
AND ADDITIVE INVERSE OF EACH
NATURAL LOGARITHM OF EACH P-LEVEL

Subject Number	U	p-level	$-\ln (p\text{-level})$
1	0	.018	4.017
2	0	.018	4.017
3	0	.018	4.017
4	0	.018	4.017
5	7	.500	0.693
6	0	.018	4.017
7	0	.018	4.017
8	0	.018	4.017
9	0	.018	4.017
10	0	.018	4.017

36.846

The sum of the $-\ln$'s for each exact probability for the ten Antisocial personality subjects, cited in Table 29, were summed. The result, 38.85, was then interpreted according to Winer as a Chi-square with the degree of freedom being 20. The null hypothesis was rejected ($p > 0.05$) and the research hypothesis prevailed. More specifically, subjects diagnosed as Antisocial personality exhibited the Adlerian themes or typologies of getter, "aginner" and excitement seeker, rather than controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim and feeling avoider.

Null Hypothesis III

Subjects classified as Hysterical neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

The modus operandi was to investigate interjudge reliability prior to testing the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis. First, the individual Hysterical neurosis subjects were considered. Presented in Table 30 are the data for the first subject. Agreement was evident ($p < 0.05$) with the Chi-square of 14.70 and the degree of freedom 7.

TABLE 30

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECT ONE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	2	1	4	1.33	90.25
Controller	8	3	8	19	6.33	30.25
Driver	6	5	3	14	4.67	.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	3	4	5	12	4.00	2.25
Martyr or Victim	5	7	4	16	5.33	6.25
"Aginner"	4	8	6	18	6.00	20.25
Feeling Avoider	2	1	2	5	1.67	72.25
Excitement Seeker	7	6	7	20	6.67	42.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

$s = 264$

$w = .70$

$\chi^2 = 14.70$

For the second Hysterical neurosis subject, interjudge reliability was not found ($p > 0.05$). With the degree of freedom 7, the Chi-square was 2.31. The descriptive data for this subject are presented in Table 31.

TABLE 31

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECT TWO

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	8	2	2	12	4.00	2.25
Controller	3	4	7	14	4.67	.25
Driver	2	5	6	13	4.33	.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	1	6	5	12	4.00	2.25
Martyr or Victim	6	1	3	10	3.33	12.25
"Aginner"	7	3	8	18	6.00	20.25
Feeling Avoider	5	8	1	14	4.67	.25
Excitement Seeker	4	7	4	15	5.00	2.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

$s = 40$

$w = .11$

$\chi^2 = 2.31$

Displayed in Table 32 are the data for Hysterical neurosis subject three. The Chi-square of 6.51 was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$) with the degree of freedom being 7. Thus, agreement among the judges was not present.

TABLE 32

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECT THREE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	2	8	3	13	4.33	.25
Controller	3	3	7	13	4.33	.25
Driver	1	4	4	9	3.00	20.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	4	5	5	14	4.67	.25
Martyr or Victim	8	2	8	18	6.00	20.25
"Aginner"	7	6	2	15	5.00	2.25
Feeling Avoider	5	1	1	7	2.33	42.25
Excitement Seeker	6	7	6	19	6.33	30.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 116

w= .31

$\chi^2 = 6.51$

Next, Hysterical neurosis subject four was considered. Data are presented in Table 33. The value of the Chi-square, 20.58, and degree of freedom of 7, was statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

TABLE 33

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECT FOUR

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	1	1	3	1.00	110.25
Controller	4	3	4	11	3.67	6.25
Driver	8	8	8	24	8.00	110.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	7	7	7	21	7.00	56.25
Martyr or Victim	3	4	3	10	3.33	12.25
"Aginner"	6	5	6	17	5.67	12.25
Feeling Avoider	2	2	2	6	2.00	56.25
Excitement Seeker	5	6	5	16	5.33	6.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

$s = 370$

$w = .98$

$\chi^2 = 20.58$

Data for Hysterical neurosis subject five is displayed in Table 34. There, however, was no interjudge reliability. The Chi-square of 6.30, with the degree of freedom of 7, was not significant ($p > 0.05$).

TABLE 34

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECT FIVE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	7	5	1	13	4.33	.25
Controller	2	3	8	13	4.33	.25
Driver	5	1	4	10	3.33	12.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	6	2	3	11	3.67	6.25
Martyr or Victim	4	4	5	13	4.33	.25
"Aginner"	1	6	6	13	4.33	.25
Feeling Avoider	3	7	2	12	4.00	2.25
Excitement Seeker	8	8	7	23	7.67	90.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 112

w= .30

$\chi^2 = 6.30$

Presented in Table 35 is the descriptive for Hysterical neurosis subject six. The Chi-square with 7 degrees of freedom was 19.32 ($p < 0.05$). Interjudge reliability was found.

TABLE 35

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SIX

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	2	2	5	1.67	72.25
Controller	4	4	3	11	3.67	6.25
Driver	3	3	4	10	3.33	6.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	7	7	7	21	7.00	56.25
Martyr or Victim	7	8	8	23	7.67	90.25
"Aginner"	6	5	6	17	5.67	12.25
Feeling Avoider	2	1	1	4	1.33	9.25
Excitement Seeker	5	6	5	16	5.33	6.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 346

w= .92

$\chi^2 = 19.32$

Hysterical neurosis subject seven was then considered.

Data for that subject are given in Table 36. Agreement among the raters was present as the Chi-square equalled 19.32 and the degree of freedom was 7.

TABLE 36

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECT SEVEN

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	2	1	4	1.33	90.25
Controller	7	8	8	23	7.67	90.25
Driver	8	7	6	21	7.00	56.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	5	4	3	12	4.00	2.25
Martyr or Victim	3	5	4	12	4.00	2.25
"Aginner"	4	3	5	12	4.00	2.25
Feeling Avoider	2	1	2	5	1.67	72.25
Excitement Seeker	6	6	7	19	6.33	30.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 346

w= .92

$\chi^2 =$ 19.32

Agreement was not found among the judges for Hysterical neurosis subject eight ($p > 0.05$) as the Chi-square equalled 1.26 at 7 degrees of freedom. Data for this subject are found in Table 37.

TABLE 37

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECT EIGHT

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	2	8	11	3.67	6.25
Controller	4	7	4	15	5.00	2.25
Driver	8	8	1	17	5.67	12.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	3	3	7	13	4.33	.25
Martyr or Victim	2	5	6	13	4.33	.25
"Aginner"	5	6	2	13	4.33	.25
Feeling Avoider	6	1	5	12	4.00	2.25
Excitement Seeker	7	4	3	14	4.67	.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

$$s = 24$$

$$w = .06$$

$$\chi^2 = 1.26$$

Next, Hysterical neurosis subject nine was considered. The Chi-square of 20.37 at 7 degrees of freedom was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). There was interjudge reliability. Refer to Table 38 for descriptive data.

TABLE 38

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECT NINE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	2	2	5	1.67	72.25
Controller	5	5	5	15	5.00	2.25
Driver	4	3	4	11	3.67	6.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	3	4	3	10	3.33	12.25
Martyr or Victim	7	8	7	22	7.33	72.25
"Aginner"	8	7	8	23	7.67	90.25
Feeling Avoider	2	1	1	4	1.33	90.25
Excitement Seeker	6	6	6	18	6.00	20.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 366

w= .97

$\chi^2 = 20.37$

The last Hysterical neurosis subject, number ten, was considered. Statistical significance was found ($p < 0.05$). The Chi-square was 20.16 at 7 degrees of freedom. The judges were in agreement. See Table 39.

TABLE 39

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECT TEN

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	1	2	1	4	1.33	90.25
Controller	7	8	8	23	7.67	90.25
Driver	4	3	4	11	3.67	6.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	8	7	7	22	7.33	72.25
Martyr or Victim	6	5	5	16	5.35	6.25
"Aginner"	3	4	3	10	3.33	12.25
Feeling Avoider	2	1	2	5	1.67	72.25
Excitement Seeker	5	6	5	17	5.67	12.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 362

w= .92

$\chi^2 =$ 20.16

Presented in Table 40 is a summary for the ten Hysterical neurosis subjects. Interjudge reliability in ratings was found for six subjects: numbers one, four, six, seven, nine and ten, but not for subject numbers two, three, five and eight. The exact p-levels and the -ln's of each are also cited in Table 40.

TABLE 40

SUMMARY OF THE CONSENSUS OF THE JUDGES FOR THE W STATISTIC, THE χ^2 STATISTIC, THE P-LEVELS AND THE ADDITIVE INVERSE OF THE NATURAL LOGARITHM OF EACH P-LEVEL FOR THE TEN HYSTERICAL SUBJECTS

Subject Number	W		p-level	-ln (p-level)
1	.70	14.70	0.025	3.689
2	.11	2.31	0.475	0.744
3	.31	6.51	0.250	1.386
4	.98	20.58	0.005	5.298
5	.30	6.30	0.350	1.050
6	.92	19.32	0.005	5.298
7	.92	19.32	0.005	5.298
8	.06	1.26	0.495	0.703
9	.97	20.37	0.005	5.298
10	.96	20.16	0.005	5.298

The sum of the -ln's, 34.00, was interpreted as a Chi-square with the degree of freedom being 20. The statistical decision was that the judges were consistent in rating all the Hysterical neurosis subjects ($p < 0.05$).

Testing of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis for each Hysterical neurosis was then considered. Presented in Table 41 are the mean ratings of each Hysterical neurosis subject, as well as the projected similar/dissimilar codings proposed by Mosak and Shulman.

TABLE 41

ORDERED MEANS AND ASSOCIATION CODING FOR THE EIGHT
ADLERIAN METRICS* FOR THE TEN HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS SUBJECTS**

SUBJECT 1	1	7	4	3	5	6	2	8
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	4.00	4.67	5.33	6.00	6.33	6.67
Code	L	L	D	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 2	5	1	4	3	2	7	8	4
Mean Score	3.33	4.00	4.00	4.33	4.67	4.67	5.00	6.00
Code	D	L	D	D	D	L	D	D
SUBJECT 3	7	3	2	1	4	6	5	8
Mean Score	2.33	3.00	4.33	4.33	4.67	5.00	6.00	6.33
Code	L	D	D	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 4	1	7	5	2	8	6	4	3
Mean Score	1.00	2.00	3.33	3.67	5.33	5.67	7.00	8.00
Code	L	L	D	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 5	3	4	7	6	2	5	1	8
Mean Score	3.33	3.67	4.00	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	7.67
Code	D	D	L	D	D	D	L	D
SUBJECT 6	7	1	3	2	8	6	4	5
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	5.67	7.00	7.67
Code	L	L	D	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 7	1	7	4	5	6	8	3	2
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.33	7.00	7.67
Code	L	L	D	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 8	1	7	4	5	6	8	2	3
Mean Score	3.67	4.00	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.67	5.00	5.67
Code	L	L	D	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 9	7	1	6	3	2	8	5	6
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.00	6.00	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	D	D	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 10	1	7	6	3	5	8	4	2
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	5.67	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	D	D	D	D	D	D

* (1) Getter, (2) Controller, (3) Driver, (4) To be Good, Perfect and Right, (5) Martyr or Victim, (6) "Aginner," (7) Feeling Avoider and (8) Excitement Seeker.

** 'L' predicted lower codings and 'D' predicted higher codings via the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis.

The exact probability of each "U" for each Hysterical neurosis subject is presented in Table 42.

TABLE 42

SUMMARY FOR THE TESTING OF THE MOSAK-SHULMAN
HYPOTHESIS OF THE TEN HYSTERICAL SUBJECTS:
MANN-WHITNEY U's, P-LEVELS OF EACH AND
ADDITIVE INVERSE OF EACH NATURAL LOGARITHM
OF EACH P-LEVEL

Subject Number	U	p-level	-ln (p-level)
1	0	.036	3.324
2	5	.429	0.846
3	2	.143	1.945
4	0	.036	3.324
5	5	.429	0.846
6	0	.036	3.324
7	0	.036	3.324
8	0	.036	3.324
9	0	.036	3.324
10	0	.036	3.324

23.905

For seven Hysterical neurosis subjects, numbers one, four, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, the null hypothesis was rejected ($p > 0.05$), but it was not rejected for subjects two, three and five. Also presented in Table 42 are the -ln's for each p-level.

When summed, a Chi-square value of 23.91 with degree of freedom equal to 20 resulted. The null hypothesis for the Hysterical neurosis subjects considered as a whole was accepted ($p < 0.05$). Subjects classified as Hysterical neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibited no particular Adlerian theme or typology, i.e., equal tendency toward getter, controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim, "aginner," feeling avoider and excitement seeker.

Null Hypothesis IV

Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

Interjudge reliability for each Anxiety neurosis subject will be considered first. For the first subject, data are presented in Table 43. The Chi-square equalled 2.52 with the degree of freedom equal to 7. The raters were not in agreement ($p > 0.05$).

TABLE 43

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT ONE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	4	4	6	14	4.67	.25
Controller	1	8	3	12	4.00	2.25
Driver	6	3	1	10	3.33	12.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	3	2	7	12	4.00	2.25
Martyr or Victim	7	5	5	17	5.67	12.25
"Aginner"	2	6	4	12	4.00	2.25
Feeling Avoider	8	7	2	17	5.67	12.25
Excitement Seeker	5	1	8	14	4.67	.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

S= 44

w= .12

$\chi^2 = 2.52$

The second Anxiety neurosis subject was then considered. Data for that subject are displayed in Table 44. There was interjudge reliability ($p < 0.05$) with the Chi-square value being 20.37 and the degree of freedom 7.

TABLE 44

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT TWO

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	4	5	4	13	4.33	.25
Controller	1	1	1	3	1.00	110.25
Driver	3	3	2	8	2.67	30.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	2	2	3	7	2.33	42.25
Martyr or Victim	5	4	5	14	4.67	.25
"Aginner"	6	6	6	18	6.00	20.25
Feeling Avoider	7	7	8	22	7.33	72.25
Excitement Seeker	8	8	7	23	7.67	90.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 366

w= .97

$\chi^2 = 20.37$

Data for the third Anxiety neurosis subject are given in Table 45. The Chi-square was 18.90 with 7 as the degree of freedom. Consistency among the raters was found ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 45

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT THREE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	4	7	4	15	5.00	2.25
Controller	1	2	1	4	1.33	90.25
Driver	3	1	2	6	2.00	56.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	2	3	3	8	2.67	30.25
Martyr or Victim	5	4	5	14	4.67	.25
"Aginner"	6	5	7	18	6.00	20.25
Feeling Avoider	7	6	6	19	6.33	30.25
Excitement Seeker	8	8	8	24	8.00	110.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 340

w= .90

$\chi^2 =$ 18.90

For the fourth Anxiety neurosis subject, refer to Table 46 for the data. Interjudge reliability was evident ($p < 0.05$). The Chi-square was 19.95 with the degree of freedom equal to 7.

TABLE 46

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT FOUR

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	8	7	7	22	7.33	72.25
Controller	2	1	2	5	1.67	72.25
Driver	3	2	3	8	2.67	30.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	1	3	1	5	1.67	72.25
Martyr or Victim	7	8	8	23	7.67	90.25
"Aginner"	4	5	5	14	4.67	.25
Feeling Avoider	6	6	6	18	6.00	20.25
Excitement Seeker	5	4	4	13	4.33	.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 358

w= .95

$\chi^2 = 19.95$

There was no agreement among the judges for the fifth Anxiety neurosis subject ($p > 0.05$) as the Chi-square was 4.62 and the degree of freedom 7. Refer to Table 47 for descriptive data.

TABLE 47

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT FIVE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	4	7	4	15	5.00	2.25
Controller	8	4	2	14	4.67	.25
Driver	3	2	1	6	2.00	56.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	1	8	3	12	4.00	2.25
Martyr or Victim	5	5	5	15	5.00	2.25
"Aginner"	2	6	6	14	4.67	.25
Feeling Avoider	7	3	8	18	6.00	20.25
Excitement Seeker	6	1	7	14	4.67	.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 84

w= .22

$\chi^2 =$ 4.62

The next subject was the sixth Anxiety neurosis subject. Data are presented in Table 48. With the degree of freedom equal to 7, the value of the Chi-square was 20.16 ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, the judges were consistent.

TABLE 48

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT SIX

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	4	4	3	11	3.67	6.25
Controller	1	1	1	3	1.00	110.25
Driver	3	3	2	8	2.67	30.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	2	2	4	8	2.67	30.25
Martyr or Victim	5	5	5	15	5.00	2.25
"Aginner"	6	7	6	19	6.33	30.25
Feeling Avoider	7	6	7	20	6.67	42.25
Excitement Seeker	8	8	8	24	8.00	110.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 362

w= .96

$\chi^2 =$ 20.16

Consistency was not found when Anxiety neurosis subject seven was considered. The Chi-square equalled 5.25 at 7 degrees of freedom ($p > 0.05$). Refer to Table 49 for the data.

TABLE 49

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT SEVEN

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	8	5	5	18	6.00	20.25
Controller	1	4	6	11	3.67	6.25
Driver	2	6	2	10	3.33	12.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	3	2	8	13	4.33	.25
Martyr or Victim	7	1	4	12	4.00	2.25
"Aginner"	6	3	1	10	3.33	12.25
Feeling Avoider	5	8	7	20	6.67	42.25
Excitement Seeker	4	7	3	14	4.67	.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 96

w= .25

χ^2_c 5.25

Data for the next Anxiety neurosis subject, number eight, are presented in Table 50. The Chi-square was 18.06 and the degree of freedom was 7. There was interjudge reliability ($p < 0.05$).

TABLE 50

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT EIGHT

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	4	4	4	12	4.00	2.25
Controller	1	3	2	6	2.00	56.25
Driver	2	2	1	5	1.67	72.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	3	1	3	7	2.33	42.25
Martyr or Victim	6	8	6	20	6.67	42.25
"Aginner"	5	7	5	17	5.67	12.25
Feeling Avoider	7	6	7	20	6.67	42.25
Excitement Seeker	8	5	8	21	7.00	56.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

s= 326

w= .86

$\chi^2 =$ 18.06

When the ninth Anxiety neurosis subject was considered, the Chi-square was 19.32 with the degree of freedom being 7 ($p < 0.05$). Refer to Table 51 for the descriptive data.

TABLE 51

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT NINE

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	8	7	7	22	7.33	72.25
Controller	1	3	1	5	1.67	72.25
Driver	2	2	2	6	2.00	56.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	3	1	3	7	2.33	42.25
Martyr or Victim	7	6	6	19	6.33	30.25
"Aginner"	6	8	8	22	7.33	72.25
Feeling Avoider	4	5	5	14	4.67	.25
Excitement Seeker	5	4	4	13	4.33	.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

S= 346

w= .92

$\chi^2 = 19.32$

Lastly, the tenth Anxiety neurosis subject was considered. Data for this case are presented in Table 52. The Chi-square, 17.85, at 7 degrees of freedom, was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). There was agreement among the judges.

TABLE 52

INTERJUDGE RELIABILITY FOR ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECT TEN

Adlerian Classification	Ranking of Judge*			Sum of Ranks	Mean of Ranks	Squared Deviation of Ranks
	One	Two	Three			
Getter	7	7	7	21	7.00	56.25
Controller	1	2	3	6	2.00	56.25
Driver	2	1	2	5	1.67	72.25
To be Good, Perfect and Right	3	3	3	9	3.00	20.25
Martyr or Victim	5	5	4	14	4.67	.25
"Aginner"	4	4	5	13	4.33	.25
Feeling Avoider	8	6	8	22	7.33	72.25
Excitement Seeker	6	8	6	20	6.67	42.25

* '1' being most similar through '8' being most dissimilar.

$$s = \frac{342}{320}$$

$$w = .85$$

$$\chi^2 = 17.85$$

The summary of the interjudge reliability analysis for all Anxiety neurosis subjects is presented in Table 53. Interjudge reliability was found for seven cases, numbers two, three, four, six, eight, nine and ten ($p < 0.05$), but not for numbers one, five and seven. The $-\ln$'s of each exact probability, as well as that value, are also given in Table 53.

TABLE 53

SUMMARY OF THE CONSENSUS OF THE JUDGES FOR THE
W STATISTIC, THE χ^2 STATISTIC, THE P-LEVELS AND THE
ADDITIVE INVERSE OF THE NATURAL LOGARITHM
OF EACH P-LEVEL FOR THE TEN ANXIETY SUBJECTS

Subject Number	W		p-level	$-\ln (p\text{-level})$
1	.12	2.52	0.475	0.744
2	.97	20.37	0.005	5.298
3	.90	18.90	0.005	5.298
4	.95	19.95	0.005	5.298
5	.22	4.62	0.400	0.916
6	.96	20.16	0.005	5.298
7	.25	5.25	0.350	1.050
8	.86	18.06	0.010	4.605
9	.92	19.32	0.005	5.298
10	.85	17.85	0.010	4.605

The sum of the $-\ln$'s, 38.41, was interpreted as a Chi-square with the degree of freedom equal to 20. The statistical decision was that the judges were in agreement in their evaluations of the Anxiety neurosis subjects ($p < 0.05$).

The Mosak-Shulman hypothesis was considered for each Anxiety neurosis case. Presented in Table 54 are the mean ratings of the judges for each case; also cited are the Mosak-Shulman similar/dissimilar codings. These were used to generate the "U" presented in Table 55 for the Mann-Whitney U test for testing the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis by each Anxiety neurosis subject. Also noted in that table are the exact p-levels. All were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), except for subjects one, five and seven.

TABLE 54

ORDERED MEANS AND ASSOCIATED CODING FOR THE EIGHT
ADLERIAN METRICS* FOR THE TEN ANXIETY NEUROSIS SUBJECTS**

SUBJECT 1	4	6	5	2	1	3	7	8
Mean Score	1.00	2.33	2.67	4.00	5.00	6.67	7.00	7.33
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 2	5	2	6	4	1	3	7	8
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	6.33	6.33	8.00
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 3	5	2	4	6	3	1	8	7
Mean Score	1.67	2.00	2.33	5.00	5.33	5.67	6.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 4	2	4	5	6	3	1	7	8
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	5.67	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 5	2	4	6	5	3	1	7	8
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	6.33	7.00	7.67
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 6	5	6	1	2	4	3	7	8
Mean Score	3.33	3.33	4.00	4.33	4.33	5.00	5.67	5.67
Code	L	L	D	L	L	D	D	D
SUBJECT 7	7	2	6	4	5	1	3	8
Mean Score	3.67	3.67	3.67	4.33	4.33	4.00	5.00	7.33
Code	D	L	L	L	L	D	D	D
SUBJECT 8	2	4	6	5	1	3	7	8
Mean Score	1.00	2.33	3.00	3.67	5.33	5.67	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 9	4	2	6	5	1	3	7	8
Mean Score	1.33	1.67	3.33	3.67	5.33	5.67	7.33	7.67
Code	L	L	L	L	D	D	D	D
SUBJECT 10	7	2	5	4	6	3	7	8
Mean Score	3.67	4.00	4.00	4.33	4.33	4.67	5.33	5.67
Code	D	L	L	L	L	D	D	D

* (1) Getter, (2) Controller, (3) Driver, (4) To be Good, Perfect and Right, (5) Martyr or Victim, (6) "Aginner," (7) Feeling Avoider and (8) Excitement Seeker.

** 'L' predicted lower codings and 'D' predicted higher codings via the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis.

Presented in Table 55 are the $-\ln$'s of each p-level. The $-\ln$'s, when summed, equalled 35.79. This value was interpreted as a Chi-square with the degree of freedom equal to 20 to test the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis. The null hypothesis was rejected ($p > 0.05$) with the research hypothesis prevailing. Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual tended to exhibit the Adlerian theme or typology of controller, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim and "aginner," rather than getter, driver, feeling avoider and excitement seeker.

TABLE 55

SUMMARY FOR THE TESTING OF THE MOSAK-SHULMAN
HYPOTHESIS OF THE TEN ANXIETY SUBJECTS:
MANN-WHITNEY U's, P-LEVELS OF EACH AND
ADDITIVE INVERSE OF EACH NATURAL LOGARITHM
OF EACH P-LEVEL

Subject Number	U	p-level	-ln (p-level)
1	2	.071	2.645
2	0	.018	4.017
3	0	.018	4.017
4	0	.018	4.017
5	2	.071	2.645
6	0	.018	4.017
7	4	.196	2.343
8	0	.018	4.017
9	0	.018	4.017
10	0	.018	4.017
			35.792

Summary

For ten subjects in each of the four APA categories, that is, Paranoid personality, Antisocial personality, Hysterical neurosis and Anxiety neurosis, three judges were consistent in rating subjects in each APA classification, according to the eight Adlerian themes or typologies as hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman. The eight Adlerian themes or typologies were as follows: getter, controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim, "aginner," feeling avoider and excitement seeker.

The Mosak-Shulman hypothesis was considered for the four APA categories since interjudge reliability was found. There was one testing for each APA classification via the null hypothesis ($p < 0.05$); there was an equal tendency toward each Adlerian theme or typology for each APA category.

For the APA category of Paranoid personality, the null hypothesis was rejected ($p < 0.05$). The research hypothesis was accepted. Subjects classified as Paranoid personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibited controller, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim and "aginner," rather than getter, driver, feeling avoider and excitement seeker, according to the Adlerian themes or typologies predicted by Mosak and Shulman.

For the APA Antisocial personality category, the null hypothesis was rejected ($p < 0.05$). The research hypothesis was accepted. Subjects classified as Antisocial personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibited getter, "aginner" and excitement seeker, rather than controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim and feeling avoider, according to the Adlerian themes or typologies predicted by Mosak and Shulman.

For the APA Hysterical neurosis category, the null hypothesis was not rejected ($p > 0.05$). Subjects classified as Hysterical neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibited no particular Adlerian themes or typologies.

For the APA category of Anxiety neurosis the null hypothesis was rejected ($p < 0.05$). The research hypothesis was accepted. Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibited controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, rather than getter, martyr or victim, "aginner," feeling avoider and excitement seeker, according to the Adlerian themes or typologies predicted by Mosak and Shulman.

The statistical decision reached in the first testing of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis were most encouraging. A summary of the study, its limitations and implications for further inquiry are presented in Chapter V.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

This chapter will give a complete summary of the research to investigate the interrelationship between the APA diagnostic categories and Adlerian themes or typologies as hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman.

Purpose

The purpose of this investigation was an empirical validation of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, that is, that Adlerian central themes or typologies and APA diagnostic categories of neuroses are related.

Procedure

The records of a private clinical and counseling psychology practice were used as the data source. A sample of 100 cases were chosen at random from 250 case histories. Three Adlerians, the first set of judges, independently categorized each subject by the accepted APA classification with consensus being found in eighty-five percent of the cases (see Appendix A, page 116).

Four APA categories, that is, Paranoid personality, Antisocial personality, Hysterical neurosis and Anxiety neurosis were chosen for further investigation for two reasons: sufficient subjects existed in each APA category

and the four categories were most representative of the eight Adlerian themes or typologies. These themes or typologies are as follows: getter, controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim, "aginner," feeling avoider and excitement seeker.

Ten subjects for each APA category--Paranoid personality, Antisocial personality, Hysterical neurosis and Anxiety neurosis--were then rated by a second set of Adlerian judges. The three judges independently were presented the early recollections of the forty subjects with the order being random. Each subject was rated as being most similar through most dissimilar on the eight Adlerian themes or typologies as hypothesized by Mosak and Shulman (see Appendix B, page 117).

The data from the second set of judges were used to test the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis. The null hypothesis for each APA category was as follows:

1. Subjects classified as Paranoid personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.
2. Subjects classified as Antisocial personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.
3. Subjects classified as Hysterical neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

4. Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

Methodology

For each null hypothesis, interjudge reliability for each subject was first computed by the Kendall coefficient of concordance, but the W was converted to a Chi-square for interpretation as tables were not available for three judges and eight ratings. The entire set of ratings for each APA category was investigated via the Winer procedure for combining several independent testings of the same null hypothesis.

After interjudge reliability was considered, the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis was tested for each subject in each APA category via the Mann Whitney U test. The entire set of testings for each APA classification was tested by the Winer procedure for combining several independent testings of the same null hypothesis.

Results

Null Hypothesis I: Subjects classified as Paranoid personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

The research hypothesis was accepted. Subjects classified as Paranoid personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibited themes or typologies of controller, to be

good, perfect and right, martyr or victim and "aginner," rather than getter, driver, feeling avoider and excitement seeker.

For seven of the ten independent investigations of interjudge reliability, agreement was found ($p < 0.05$) and it was also found for the entire consideration of the APA Paranoid personality category.

For seven of the ten independent testings of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, the null hypothesis was rejected ($p < 0.05$). The same statistical decision was reached for the entire consideration of the APA Paranoid personality classification ($p < 0.05$).

Null Hypothesis II: Subjects classified as Anti-social personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

The research hypothesis was accepted. Subjects classified as Antisocial personality via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibited getter, "aginner" and excitement seeker, rather than controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, martyr or victim and feeling avoider, according to the Adlerian themes or typologies predicted by Mosak and Shulman.

For nine of the ten investigations of interjudge reliability, agreement was found ($p < 0.05$) and it was found for the entire consideration of the APA Antisocial personality category.

For nine of the ten independent testings of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, the null hypothesis was rejected ($p < 0.05$). The same statistical decision was reached for the entire consideration of the APA Antisocial personality category ($p < 0.05$).

Null Hypothesis III: Subjects classified as Hysterical neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

For six of the ten independent testings of interjudge reliability, agreement was found ($p < 0.05$). It was found for the entire consideration of the APA Hysterical neurosis classification.

For six of the ten independent testings of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, the null hypothesis was rejected ($p < 0.05$). When the entire set of ten subjects was considered, the null hypothesis was not rejected ($p > 0.05$).

Null Hypothesis IV: Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual exhibit no particular Adlerian theme or typology.

The research hypothesis was accepted. Subjects classified as Anxiety neurosis via the APA Diagnostic Manual, exhibited controller, driver, to be good, perfect and right, rather than getter, martyr or victim, "aginner," feeling avoider and excitement seeker, according to the Adlerian themes or typologies predicted by Mosak and Shulman.

For seven of the ten independent investigations of interjudge reliability, agreement was found ($p < 0.05$) and it was found for the entire consideration of the APA Anxiety neurosis category.

For seven of the ten independent testings of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, the null hypothesis was rejected ($p < 0.05$). The same statistical decision was reached for the entire consideration of the APA Anxiety neurosis category ($p < 0.05$).

Limitations

1. Because the sample was drawn from the records of a private clinical and counseling psychology practice, the sample may be unique to locality and socio-economic status.

2. Because four APA categories were investigated, the findings of this study do not generalize to other APA categories, namely, Depressive neurosis, Emotional instability reaction, Obsessive compulsive neurosis and Passive-aggressive personality.

3. Results of the study may be generalized to include only the sample population of forty subjects between the ages of 20-55.

Implications

The first testing of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis, except for Hysterical neurosis, confirmed the interrelationship between the APA diagnostic categories and the Adlerian

themes or typologies. This suggests further research into the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis should continue. Specifically, the relationship for APA categories of Paranoid personality, Antisocial personality and Anxiety neurosis to Adlerian themes or typologies must be confirmed by other investigations with larger populations and specific age groups.

The Hysterical neurosis category, as it relates to the Adlerian themes or typologies, evidently should be examined in greater detail. Results of this study suggest that the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis for this APA category is not tenable even though the getter and feeling avoider themes for this APA category tended to be the most prevalent themes as predicted by Mosak and Shulman. This suggests that possibly the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis may be appropriate, but just chance alone did not lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis.

Further inquiries will, of course, be limited by several constraints. These limitations may be:

1. Other Adlerian judges or those not equally as qualified as those participating in this inquiry may well render inconsistent judgments, as well as different ratings for the eight Adlerian themes or typologies.

2. Further sample for study may differ in geographic region, socio-economic status, age and education as those investigated in this study.

Conclusions

As suggested, the findings of the first empirical validation of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis does have potential benefit for practitioners and counselors, as well as for future research. Regarding further research, some guidance will be noted. While this study used a scaling of one for most similar through eight being most dissimilar, the ordinal metric possibly could be superceded by an interval or ratio scale. Percentages would suffice for the latter and a mapping into the normal curve such as stanines would be an alternative for the former. In addition to scaling, other methodological approaches could be employed.

Further research should be conducted with a larger sample size than that used in this first inquiry into the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis. The suggested future research does not, however, offer guidance for practitioners. When these inquiries are conducted and reported, a more definitive set of data will be available. In the interim, the findings of this study should be viewed as the first testing of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis. The best advice for practitioners and counselors in both private practice and in school settings is to proceed with caution.

Practitioners and counselors should not attempt to use these findings unless they are well grounded in the theory of Adler and have practical experience as an Adlerian. With these prerequisites, the applicability of the

findings of this study can either be confirmed or denied by that professional. This caution should be recognized and only qualified Adlerian practitioners and counselors should use the findings of this study in order to assist in identifying the stress situation for the individual.

Further research is thus recommended with the results being made known to those in the field. These findings will yield further insight into the applicability of the Mosak-Shulman hypothesis for research, as well as for those practitioners and counselors in the field.

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APPENDIX A
COVER LETTER TO JUDGES

Dear

Please find enclosed one hundred case histories of subjects. Also included are the APA diagnostic category definitions. For your convenience, a coding sheet is also forwarded.

Please review each case history numbered 1 through 100 and indicate the APA diagnostic category.

Thank you again for your kind assistance in my doctoral dissertation. I will inform you of the results of this study.

Cordially,

Maria

APPENDIX B
COVER LETTER TO JUDGES

Dear

Please find enclosed forty early recollection packages coded '1' through '40'. Also included are the Mosak-Shulman definitions of themes or typologies: (A) Getter, (B) Controller, (C) Driver, (D) To be Good, Perfect and Right, (E) Martyr or Victim, (F) "Aginner," (G) Feeling Avoider and (H) Excitement Seeker. For your convenience, a coding sheet is also forwarded.

Please review the ER of the cases starting with number 1. Rate the Adlerian theme or typology A through H with the coding being '1' for most similar, through '8' for most dissimilar. Repeat the process for subjects two through forty.

Thank you again for your kind assistance in my doctoral dissertation. I will inform you of the results of this project.

Cordially,

Maria

RATING SCALE

Rater ID:

Subject Number "Example"	Mosak-Shulman Typologies**							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2								
3								
4								
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11								
12								
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* (A) Getter (B) Controller (C) Driver (D) To be Good, Perfect and Right (E) Martyr or Victim (F) "Aginner" (G) Feeling Avoider (H) Excitement Seeker

** 'A' being most similar through 'H' being most dissimilar.

APPROVAL SHEET

The dissertation submitted by Maria Pappas Nikolas has been read and approved by the five members of her Dissertation committee.

The final copies have been examined by the chairman of the committee and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated, and that the dissertation is now given final approval with reference to content, form and mechanical accuracy. The dissertation is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

January 3, 1977
Date

John A. Wellington
John A. Wellington, Ph.D.
Chairman of the Committee